

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT N

CD NO.

DATE OF
INFORMATION

DATE DIST. 16 OCT 52

NO. OF PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

COUNTRY COMMUNIST CHINA

SUBJECT INDICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITIES

HOW
PUBLISHED

WHERE
PUBLISHED

DATE
PUBLISHED

LANGUAGE

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STATINTL

CPW Report No. 41-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Sept. 22-28, 1952)

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1. (1a) Sino-Soviet Agreements:

Peking, Wuhsi, Shanghai, and Hangchow (Sept. 23) broadcast a Moscow statement by Chou En-lai on the new agreements, which paid tribute to Soviet progress and the "enthusiasm and advanced techniques of the workers," which had been "of benefit to the Chinese people" as well as the Russians. "The lasting and unbreakable friendship of the Soviet and Chinese peoples will be increased and developed on a practical basis," Chou stated. "Any attempt to interfere with this great friendship will be jointly opposed by the peoples of the USSR and China, and wiped out without doubt."

Peking announced (Sept. 24) that Chou En-lai and his party were warmly received at Ulan Bator, and Peking ordered in numeral code (Sept. 27) that Premier Tsedenbal of the People's Mongolian Republic henceforth would be called "President" Tsedenbal in all dispatches. A Chinese cultural delegation had left Peking for Ulan Bator to take part in the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Festival. Peking reported (Sept. 28) that Government officials, including Chou En-lai, greeted Tsedenbal upon his arrival in Peking.

2. (1c) Soviet Leadership:

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 22) quoted the vice chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee as saying a visitor to China could "feel the affection" of the Chinese for the "Soviet people and Comrade Stalin," and that many had expressed thanks "for the fraternal help they have received from Soviet Russia."

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 24) quoted Publications Director Hu Yu-chih as saying the enthusiastic emulation of the Russians was reflected in the great Chinese demand for books on Soviet politics and science. "We are in urgent need of translations of works of advanced Soviet techniques and scientific theories to replace the old decayed textbooks based upon British and American capitalism."

Shanghai (Sept. 22) quoted Model Farmer Lo Chin-shi, just returned from the USSR, as praising the Russian collective farming system; urging the Chinese to follow the Russian example; and declaring that only through continued aid from the USSR, as exemplified in the Port Arthur Agreement, could the great Chinese program succeed.

3. (1c) Soviet Technical Guidance:

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 24) praised Soviet technicians for making possible completion of the Tienshui-Lanchow Railway ahead of schedule, and in correcting errors in construction on the Paochi-Tienshui Railway, built by the Kuomintang. The Russians introduced eight major changes in construction methods, including abolition of the labor contracting system and construction of a cement plant to eliminate purchases from manufacturers. Peking announced (Sept. 28) that the first train had reached Lanchow over the new railway.

Peking said (Sept. 24) that under the guidance of Soviet technicians in the Northeast, a huge automatic hydroelectric plant had been completed ahead of schedule, "achieving Soviet standards, the world's most advanced." Peking announced in numeral code (Sept. 22) that radiophoto service between Peking and Moscow would start Sept. 24.

4. (2a) War Burdens:

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 23) quoted Democratic Women's Federation Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao as saying women now made up 22 percent of the total labor force, and had become lathe operators, motormen, truck drivers, train operators,

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air pilots, and paratroopers. Many women operated their own farms, while others were tractor operators and heads of collective farms. Many also were running nursery teams to care for children of working mothers. The women were agreed that "to participate in production will bring strength to old and young, make people healthier and wealthier, prosper and enrichen the family, and liberate womanhood."

5. (2a) War Propaganda:

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 22) quoted the North Korean MINJU CHOSON as saying Americans resorted to bacteriological warfare when "army troops and the latest weapons" failed, but this move "failed to conquer the Korean people."

Sian, Wuhan, and Hefei (Sept. 23) reported action by local organizations approving the International Scientific Commission report. Peking stated (Sept. 23) that "even the minorities in the border regions of Sinkiang and Yunnan" had approved the report, but that the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers had successfully raised health standards at the front in spite of germ warfare. Peking said (Sept. 28) that in the 10 days since release of the Commission report, the Americans had "dared not refute the report. Even Acheson's lying machine had been unable to produce a word in refutation."

Peking stated (Sept. 22) that the Americans had "failed to heed our warning" and turned over 11,000 prisoners of war to the "bandit Rhee clique," another indication of their "serious determination to prevent an armistice."

Peking claimed (Sept. 24) that Korean and Chinese soldiers wiped out 1,340 Americans in a few days on the Chorwon-Yonchon front. Peking asserted (Sept. 22) that electrical and radio workers, meeting in Cleveland, had urged the American Government to seek peace in Korea. Peking said (Sept. 25) that the American Progressive Party had demanded immediate cessation of the Korea war, but the party's Presidential candidate had been refused permission to address American overseas forces.

6. (2c) Trade and Production Difficulties:

Dairen reported (Sept. 24) that the Party committee was examining Factory 17 of the Northeast Machine Bureau to learn why its quota was never fulfilled during the past 8 months. Hangchow announced (Sept. 22) that an order to reduce prices 5 percent during National Day celebration exempted lumber, cement, medical supplies, and production materials. Chungking reported (Sept. 24) that merchants in Tungchiang Hsien, Szechwan, had been accused of raising cotton prices because of the 30 percent drop in the area's production.

Peking said (Sept. 25) that the Japanese Society to Promote Sino-Japanese Trade had named 15 delegates to Peking in response to the Chinese message asking implementation of trade agreements. Peking reported (Sept. 27) that a 34,000,000 ruble Sino-Soviet-Finnish trade agreement had been signed in Moscow.

7. (3b) Acceptance of Communist Dogma:

Sian announced (Sept. 23) that cadres directing newspaper reading groups met in Sining to discuss ways to increase participation in the groups. Peking in numeral code (Sept. 24) quoted publications director Hu Yu-chih as saying that by "introduction of cartoons, songs, sketches, and pictures in national publications they had been made more acceptable to the masses."

Peking reported in numeral code (Sept. 22) that Moslems, Buddhists, and Catholics meeting in Chungking to discuss the Peking peace conference, denounced Americans for "using Christ to shield their atrocities," and called upon the Catholics of the world to stop the Americans.

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